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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/007,468	11/07/2001	Shinichi Shimomaki	01727/LH	2858	
1933	7590 01/23/2006		EXAM	EXAMINER	
FRISHAUF, HOLTZ, GOODMAN & CHICK, PC			SHAPIRO,	SHAPIRO, LEONID	
220 Fifth Ave	enue		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
NEW YORK	NY 10001-7708		2677		
			DATE MAIL ED: 01/23/2004	4	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/007,468	SHIMOMAKI, SHINICHI				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Leonid Shapiro	2677				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication a or Reply	appears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence ad	dress			
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. of period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perior are to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state treply received by the Office later than three months after the may and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a re- od will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON tute, cause the application to become AB	CATION. eply be timely filed THS from the mailing date of this co ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30	September 2005.					
·	This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.						
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the ments is						
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims						
4)⊠	4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-3 and 5-19</u> is/are pending in the application.						
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) 🗌	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
	Claim(s) <u>1-3, 5-13, 14-19</u> is/are rejected.						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8)[]	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	d/or election requirement.					
Applicat	ion Papers						
9)[The specification is objected to by the Exami	iner.					
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the	Examiner. Note the attached	I Office Action or form PT	TO-152.			
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for forei ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:	gn priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119(a)-(d) or (f).				
•	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
	3. \square Copies of the certified copies of the pr	riority documents have been	received in this National	Stage			
	application from the International Bure	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
* \$	See the attached detailed Office action for a li	st of the certified copies not	received. •				
Attachmen	. ,	Λ.Π	(070, 440)				
2) 🔲 Notic	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s	ummary (PTO-413) s)/Mail Date				
3) 🔲 Infori	nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 r No(s)/Mail Date	98) 5) Notice of In 6) Other:	nformal Patent Application (PTC)-152)			

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

1. Claims 1-3, 5-9 and 11-12, 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee et al, USPN 5,510,807, in view of Moon, USPN 5,825,343.

Claims 1 and 12. Lee et al. teaches a liquid crystal display device comprising a liquid crystal display panel [14] having a plurality of signal lines [column lines 24], a plurality of scanning lines, [26] and a plurality of display pixels [19] arrayed in a matrix and provided respectively near cross-points between the signal lines and the scanning lines through switching elements [20]. A driver supplies the plurality of signal lines [through column driver 16] with a display signal in a field period, and which scans [through row select driver 25] the plurality of scanning lines, to apply the display signal to the plurality of display pixels. Lee, col. 1, lines 20 – 55; col. 3, lines 13 – 40; and figure 1.

Lee teaches that the driver include means which supplies an initialization signal [precharge voltage V+ or V- during 6μs precharge time] including a single pulse voltage to the signal line [(i) or (j)], thereby applying the initialization signal to the display pixel, and thereafter supplies the display signal [(0~5V) or ((-5~0V) video signal during the video data banks periods #1 - #6] to the signal line and after completing the supply of initialization (precharge) signal voltage to the signal line and after a predetermined hold time (first positive pulse and first negative pulse on lines (f), (g), (h) of Figure 4) supplying the display signal to the display pixel, at least one signal application period set within the field period. Lee, col. 5, line 62 – col. 6, line 33; col. 6, line 63 – col. 7, line 4; col. 7, lines 59 – 64; and figure 4.

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Lee teaches that the hold time is set to a time equal to than a voltage-write response time of the display pixel. Lee, col. 6, lines 34 - 62; and figure 4.

Notice, minimum hold time is first positive pulse and first negative pulse for the first block on line (f), of Figure 4).

Lee teaches that the scanning line [select scan line, N (k)] is one during both the precharge and the display signal time. Lee, col. 5, line 62 – col. 6, line 4; and figure 4. Thus, Lee does not teach a first gate pulse, a second gate pulse and the hold.

Moon teaches a first gate pulse and a second gate pulse [two-pulse gate electrode voltage signals to each gate line]. Moon, col. 3, lines 46 - 55; col. 4, lines 50 - 58; col. 5, lines 21 - 25; and figures 5, and 7 - 9.

As shown in FIG. 8, the gate electrode voltage pulse is twice applied to the gate lines of the liquid crystal pixels. The first gate electrode driving pulse precharges the liquid crystal capacitor C_{lc} and the grey voltage, which is applied to source terminal of the TFT-LCD is applied to the liquid crystal capacitor C_{lc} by the second driving pulse.

Moon, col. 4, lines 52 - 58.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the first and second gate pulse as taught by Moon with the liquid crystal display device as taught by Lee to improve a clear picture by double the duration of the driving voltage. Moon invites such combination by teaching,

As described above, the present invention provides a driving device and a driving method for a TFT-LCD in which the liquid crystal pixels are correctly driven by applying a two-pulse gate electrode voltage which have the effect of doubling the duration of the driving pulse.

Moon, col. 5, lines 21 0 25. See also Moon, col. 1, lines 7 - 14; and col. 2, lines 24 - 58.

Claim 2. Lee teaches that the liquid crystal display panel includes a plurality of pixel electrodes arrayed in a matrix through the switching elements, and common electrodes opposed to the pixel electrodes, and the display pixels comprise the pixel electrodes, the common electrodes, and liquid crystal sandwiched between the pixel electrodes and the common electrodes. Lee, col. 3, lines 14 - 40; and figure 1.

Claim 3. Lee teaches that each of the switching elements of the liquid crystal display panel includes a thin film transistor. Lee, col. 1, lines 29 - 31.

Claims 5 and 14. Lee teaches that the initialization signal voltage in the driver has a value equal to or higher than a maximum voltage value of the display signal. Lee, col. 6, lines 54-62.

Claims 6 and 15. Lee teaches that the driver applies the initialization signal voltage and the display signal to the display pixels connected to the scanning lines of the liquid crystal display panel, at a predetermined time interval, sequentially for every one of the scanning lines, in the signal application period in the field period, and the time interval is set to a value at which timings of applying the initialization signal voltage and the display signal to every of the display pixels connected to each of the scanning lines do not overlap each other. Lee, col. 1, lines 20 – 56; col. 3, lines 14 – 39.

Claims 7 and 16. Lee teaches that the application timing is set such that the driver applies the initialization signal voltage simultaneously to all the display pixels of the liquid crystal display panel, and thereafter applies the display signal to the display pixels connected to the scanning lines of the liquid crystal display panel, at a predetermined time interval,

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sequentially for every one of the scanning lines, in the signal application period in the field period. Lee, col. 5, line 62 – col. 6, line 33; and figure 4.

Claims 8, 9, 11, 17 and 18. Lee teaches that the display signal comprises first, second, and third color component signals, and the driver applies the initialization signal voltage and thereafter applies any one of the first, second, and third color component signals, to the display pixels connected to the scanning lines of the liquid crystal display panel, sequentially for every one of the scanning lines, in each of the signal application periods of the field period. Lee, col. 3, lines 40 - 53.

2. Claims 10 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee et al, in view of Moon as applied to claims 9 or 18 above, and further in view of Taira et al. USPN 6.825,823 B1.

Claims 10 and 19.

Neither Lee nor Moon specifically teach controlling the light emission color or the illumination light source.

Taira teaches controlling light emission color of an illumination light source, wherein the controlling of the light emission color includes controlling the light emission color of the light source so as to correspond to any of the first, second, and third color component signals that is applied to the display pixels in the applying of the display signal. Taira, col. 1, lines 6 - 11; and col. 2, lines 42 - 64.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the color scheme as taught by Taira with the liquid crystal display device and method

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as taught by Lee and Moon to provide sufficient response time to reduce color breakup interference. See Taira, col. 2, lines 28 – 41.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 09/30/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive:

On page 14, 4th paragraph of Remarks Applicant's stated that Lee et al. continuously applies a precharge pulse and video data, it is different from the structure of the present invention in which a hold time is provided between the application of the initialization signal voltage and the application of the display signal. However, since demultiplexer divides one row of pixels in 6 blocks (See Fig. 4, items #1-#6, Col. 7, Lines 23-48), each block (assuming each block correspond to each scanning line) has the application of the initialization (precharge) signal voltage and the application of the display signal (See 2 positive pulses and first negative pulse on lines (f), (g), (h) of Figure 4), which is equivalent of second embodiment of the Applicant's application (See Figs. 5A-5C).

Starting on the same page, last paragraph Applicant's stated that it is impossible to make the continuous precharge pulse and video data of Lee et al. correspond to the two gate pulses separated by 1H interval. However, Moon reference is equivalent of the first embodiment of the Applicant's application (See Figs. 2A-2C), with both pulses moving in time together.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Telephone Inquire

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 571-272-7683. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amr Awad can be reached on 571-272-7764. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LS 01.18.06

AMR A. AWAD
PRIMARY EXAMINER